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Established 1887

Renewal
Of Cairo
Discussion
Set Today

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman will leave tomorrow for Cairo to resume the recessed Egyptian-Israeli military committee talks, a government announcement said today.

Yesterday, the Israeli Cabinet approved a resumption of the talks in Cairo, rescinding a weekend decision not to send the defense minister to Egypt because of a spate of anti-Jewish articles in the Egyptian press.

Gen. Weizman will be accompanied by Shlomo Gazit, the chief of military intelligence; Maj. Gen. Avraham Tamir, the army's chief of planning, and Avi Sassoon, a Foreign Ministry official.

In a related development, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton left Israel today for Egypt, carrying with him the draft wording of a proposed draft of a joint Egyptian-Israeli declaration of principles aimed at establishing a comprehensive Middle East peace. Mr. Atherton left after a morning meeting with Israeli Foreign Minister Yosef Dayan.

On his arrival in Cairo, Mr. Atherton said that "we have advanced matters a bit," but declined further comment until holding talks here. An Egyptian Army spokesman meanwhile, confirmed that the military talks would resume tomorrow evening, wire dispatches reported.

Mr. Atherton has been trying for some time to obtain agreement on a declaration of principles and has spent most of his time in Israel since President Anwar Sadat abruptly recalled the Egyptian Foreign Ministry delegation to political talks in Jerusalem on Jan. 18.

Critical Meeting

Mr. Atherton told newsmen before his departure that resumption of the canceled Egyptian-Israeli political committee talks, which take precedence over the deliberations of the military committee, probably hinged on the outcome of meetings this weekend in Washington between Mr. Sadat and President Carter.

Israeli officials, while refusing to go into details on what the draft declaration contains, asserted that it represented some flexibility in the Israeli position.

A major snag in producing a joint declaration—which dates back to Mr. Sadat's meeting with Prime Minister Menachem Begin in the Suez Canal city of Ismailia on Christmas Day—has been the wording of the section dealing with the problem of the 1.1 million Palestinian Arabs living in the Israeli-occupied Arab lands of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip.

The Israelis have been intent on avoiding a wording that would

be interpreted as a recognition of the West Bank.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 7

Israel Promotes Chief Of Entebbe Raiders

TEL AVIV, Jan. 30 (UPI).—In military command today announced the promotion of Brig. Gen. Dan Shomron, commander of the Entebbe Airport rescue raid in Uganda, to major general and commander of Israel's southern front.

He will be chief of the troops acting the Egyptian Army in Sinai. In a previous job as chief paratroop and infantry officer, Gen. Shomron planned the commando July 3, 1976, raid on Entebbe airport to save more than 100 hostages from a hijacked Air France airliner.

Destitute Comoros Give Youths a Ruling Role

By David Lamb

TANANARIVE, Madagascar, Jan. 30.—Nowhere in Africa has a nation had a more tragic introduction to independence than the Comoro Islands, which lie midway between Madagascar and Mozambique.

The Comoros, which were granted independence by France 30 months ago, are destitute, disease-ridden and forgotten, even by African neighbors that had clamored for the islands' independence.

There are nine doctors for 300,000 Comoros and 50 per cent of the children on the volcanic archipelago die before the age of 5. The only dentist left the country two years ago and an outdistanced travel guide advises: "If you fall seriously ill on the Comoros, fly to Paris."

The per capita annual income



Associated Press
U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton (right) speaks to press on arrival in Cairo from Israel yesterday as U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Hermann Eilts looks on.

'Breakthrough' in Talks

Rhodesia Militants Said To Eye U.K.-U.S. Plan

By David B. Ottaway

RABAT, Malta, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Britain and the United States today reported a first breakthrough in their five-month-old effort to get the Patriotic Front of militant Rhodesian black nationalists to consider seriously the British-U.S. plan for a peaceful settlement of the Rhodesian conflict.

At the end of the first day of a British-convened conference here, both sides agreed that "serious" negotiations had finally begun. The talks adjourned earlier than expected this afternoon to give each party time to prepare more detailed proposals and counterproposals to be submitted at the next session, tomorrow morning.

Both British Foreign Secretary David Owen and the U.S. Ambassador to the UN, Andrew Young, expressed some surprise and considerable pleasure at the unexpected turn of events here. The general expectation had been for the talks to bog down fairly rapidly because of the Patriotic Front's known strong opposition to many provisions of the British-U.S.

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Searchers
Find Part
Of Soviet
A-Satellite

EDMONTON, Alberta, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Searchers have found parts of the nuclear-powered Soviet satellite that plunged out of orbit over northern Canada last week, a U.S. scientist announced today.

But the twisted pieces of metal found so far do not include the dangerous core of the spacecraft's reactor, Mahlon Gates told reporters here.

Mr. Gates, a U.S. Energy Department scientist who heads scores of U.S. experts taking part in the hunt in Canada's northern wasteland, said two radiation sources definitely from the satellite's reactor have been detected by search planes but have not been approached on the ground.

Scientists showed reporters photographs of the satellite debris, which gouged a three-yard-wide crater in the ice of a frozen river. They showed several pieces of twisted, perforated tubular metal protruding from the crater, which was about one yard deep.

"The object is clearly not from the reactor core itself," Mr. Gates said.

The nuclear-powered satellite, Cosmos-654, plunged into the earth's atmosphere over northern Canada last Tuesday. A wide search has taken place to determine whether it reached the ground or was burned up in space.

Participants in the three-day conference here, in addition to the British and U.S. delegations, are the two co-leaders of the Patriotic Front, Mr. Nkomo and Robert Mugabe; the British resident commissioner-designate for Rhodesia, Field Marshal Lord Carver, and the UN's special representative for the Rhodesian issue, Lt. Gen. Prem Chand of India.

Salisbury Talks

British and U.S. spokesman said that the rival negotiations being held by Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and three black nationalist leaders based in Salisbury were only "casually" mentioned during the opening round of talks here.

Another member of the team, Lt. Col. Donald Davidson, said: "We kept moving forward and didn't find any (excessive) resistance and we were able to go right up to the crater."

The team said, however, that some radiation was registered on their instruments.

Mr. Murda described the wreckage as "sort of like a cylinder" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Searches for Stranded Continue

Winter Storms Fatal to 23 in West Europe

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, Jan. 30.—More snow fell in West Europe today in the wake of a weekend of blizzards, heavy rain and high winds across the Continent. At least 23 were reported dead and hundreds stranded.

The bodies of three persons entombed in their car were found buried under 20-foot snowdrifts in the far north of Scotland early today bringing to

six the known weekend death toll in Britain. At dawn today, 13 army, air force and civilian helicopters took off to search for more people trapped in the snowbound Scottish Highlands.

The helicopters spent last night shuttling 70 passengers from a marooned train on the way from Inverness to Wick. Winds of up to 60 miles an hour had buried the train in snow drifts.

A skier was killed by an avalanche at a resort just north of Inverness, authorities reported, and high winds and rain continued to batter Mediterranean coasts.

Seven lives were lost during the weekend in Italy, where the winter has been severe. Several Italian alpine villages remained isolated by more than three feet of snow, while parts of central Italy and Sardinia were flooded when rivers overflowed. The Italian Alpine Club warned of the danger of avalanches.

Five skiers died in weekend avalanches in the Swiss Alps, and more today closed Geneva airport.

The Comoros' problems did not start with independence. The islands were the walls of France's African empire, treated differently and allowed to stagnate economically. They were kept afloat by the injection of \$10 million annually in French aid—which made up 80 per cent of the budget—and the presence of 500 French technicians, professionals and civil servants.

In 1973, an agreement signed in Paris promised independence to the Comoros had been suspended at the time found himself in consultations with two boys about 12 years old representing the Foreign Affairs Department.

"It was really rather remarkable," the diplomat said. "I had come to discuss possible aid but it was impossible to accomplish anything. The boys couldn't read or write."

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The Comoros

Duesseldorf's Lengthy War-Crimes Trial May Be the Last Big One

By Michael Getler

DUESSELDORF, Jan. 30 (UPI).—In the corridor outside a state courtroom here last week, a small group of West German high school students approached an elderly Polish woman and handed her some flowers.

"It was very touching," the woman's lawyer said. Moments earlier, she had described in the courtroom, largely empty except for the visiting students, about how Nazi guards at the Majdanek concentration camp near Lublin, Poland, had beaten and forced hundreds of Jewish children out of their barracks and into the gas chambers in the summer of 1942.

Soon, another scene took place in the same corridor.

One of the former guards on trial, Hildegard Lechter, 71, who was called "Bloody Birgitta" by the inmates, complained to newsmen that she was being unfairly treated.

Hiroshima Recalled

"Why don't they charge the Americans who dropped the atom bomb on Hiroshima with murder, too," she asked.

The events unfolding in the state court here are part of what is becoming the last, longest and most legally frustrating mass trial

Tshombe's Son Says Zaire Rising Is Under Way

BRUSSELS, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—The son of the late secessionist leader Moise Tshombe said yesterday an uprising had been launched against the government of Zaire in the former province of Katanga, now Shaba.

Jean Tshombe, in a statement issued here and published by the news agency Belga, said: "As we publish this declaration, the people of Lubumbashi (formerly Elisabethville) are in the process of rising against the Mobutu [See Below] regime."

There was no immediate clarification of what the uprising referred to by Mr. Tshombe entailed. He said that only the immediate resignation of President Mobutu could "save the blood of the oppressed people of Congo-Kinshasa [Zaire]."

Zaire Denies Report

PARIS, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Zaire today denied that an uprising had broken out.

Zaire's state commissioner of minister for foreign affairs, Umberto di Lutete, said in a statement here: "We formally deny... that any new troubles have broken out in Zaire's region of Shaba. Peace reigns in Zaire and the only trouble could come from foreigners in neighboring countries, not from the patriotic inhabitants of Zaire within our national frontiers." Mr. di Lutete was accompanying President Mobutu on a private visit here.

Israelis View Freak Calf

TEL AVIV, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Hundreds of Israelis went to the village of Zafon near Jerusalem yesterday to see a newly born calf with three mouths, each of which has teeth, a tongue and lips.

of accused Nazi war criminals in the postwar era.

About 260,000 persons, mostly Jews, were exterminated at the Majdanek "death factory" in four wartime years. The trial of nine men and five women guards and officials charged with complicity in many of those deaths will probably take that long.

The trial began here in November, 1975. Lawyers estimate it may take a year and a half to complete. That would push it beyond even the original Nuremberg war crime trials, which ran from 1945 to 1949.

Trial Record

The West Germans have convicted almost 7,000 persons of war crimes since 1949 and almost 5,000 more are awaiting either sentencing or under investigation.

But the West German statute of limitations on war crimes takes effect next year, after which no new cases can be started. Therefore, the Majdanek proceedings are likely to be the last of the big ones.

The duration and pace of the Duesseldorf trial have caused new emotions and legal questions. Clever defense lawyers have intimidated witnesses on events that happened 35 years ago to the point where it is often hard to understand who is on trial. The presiding judge, although experienced and fair, is viewed by many lawyers as not as skilled as the defense lawyers. There is a serious question of whether any of the accused—most of whom are now in their 60s—will be judged if convicted, since appeals are certain.

"What's going on in Duesseldorf is a circus," said Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal in a telephone interview. Mr. Wiesenthal, who lives in Vienna, was instrumental in tracking down one of the most well-known defendants here: Hermine Bramsteiner-Ryan, 65, an Austrian-born woman who immigrated to Canada in 1946, became a U.S. citizen and settled down in Queens, New York City, in 1963, where Mr. Wiesenthal found her and began a nine-year battle with U.S. authorities to get her extradited.

The defense lawyers, Mr. Wiesenthal said, "have learned from the Baader-Meinhof lawyers the method for postponing everything," a reference to the delaying techniques used to defend West German terrorists.

The plan calls for Prime Minister Schmidt to surrender governing authority to Britain, which was the colonial power in Rhodesia before the whites there declared independence in 1965. Britain would then organize elections within six months on the basis of adult universal suffrage for a new black-majority government.

The rival settlement plan being negotiated in Salisbury would give the British no role in the interim government and would probably bar the Patriotic Front from participating in any elections.

"The court will go to Israel in March because witnesses don't want to come here because law enforcement agents don't want to put them into defendants," Mr. Wiesenthal said.

Delays Held Troubling

The delays at Duesseldorf have troubled some Israelis, Poles and Americans. Some say privately they believe the whole thing is a conspiracy to let this, which

probably will be the last big trial, fade away and also put an end to the era.

The West German newspapers, except for coverage when the trial opened, rarely report on the situation now, even though its length has created interesting legal situations.

West German television, on the other hand, presented a powerful documentary on the camp which

ising the trial's second anniversary last autumn.

West German Image

But Mr. Wiesenthal, and even lawyers for the victims, reject a conspiratorial notion. "The prosecution in this case has been absolutely in order," Mr. Wiesenthal said. The judge has, in fact, eventually turned aside all of the controversial defense motions.

Some government officials—and

other Israeli and Polish groups—say the same thing: That seeing the trial through in a calm way is the best approach and best for the system.

Meanwhile, the defendants remain free in their own custody, appearing in court here on an average of three consecutive days a week. "When it takes longer they quarrel with the court. It is quite impudent," a lawyer said.

Other Israeli sources say that a fifth

field in Israel was under construction when Mr. Sadat went to Jerusalem in November, but that work on it was suspended pending the outcome of talks with Egypt.

The loss of the Sinai would make it very difficult, if not impossible, for Israel to continue to maintain the kind of air force it does now.

Israeli military experts note that even if the Egyptian Air Force were to stay out of war, there are more than 1,000 Arab combat aircraft on the "eastern front" of Syria, Iraq, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, and they would have a good chance of knocking out the airfields in Israel.

Some training could be transferred over the Mediterranean, even though it is crossed by some of the most heavily traveled international waterways.

Offer Rejected

Defense Minister Weizman is

understood to have offered President Sadat part of Israel's Negev Desert in exchange for the Rafah area in the northern Sinai and the Elat airfield south of Eilat.

But authoritative sources say that

there are simply not enough facilities inside Israel to base all of its planes and enough hours in the day or night to schedule adequate training for all the pilots in Israel's limited airspace.

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IRA WEAPONRY — Two members of the Irish Republican Army—one with an Armalite and the other with an M-60 machine gun—stand guard during ceremonies in Londonderry marking the sixth anniversary of the

shooting of six persons by British troops. A British official said the demonstration Sunday was "obviously a staged propaganda exercise" and added that the M-60 "is far superior to anything we have or are likely to be given."

Associated Press

News Analysis

Carter Turns to Television to Gain Support

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Dugged in recent weeks by on-camera mistakes and now the victim of a serious tagging match among senior presidential advisers, President Carter's electronic image will flicker across the United States this week in search of public support and understanding.

Tonight he will be the presidential risk-taker, confronting a news conference. Wednesday night he will be the serious but friendly President, chafing beside the metaphorical firebox to explain the Panama Canal Treaty. By week's end he will become a ceremonial host and visual symbol for news coverage of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit.

For much of the United States, resident Carter remains surprisingly undefined a year into his presidency. His video images form the most direct contract that many Americans have with the White House. For some, the residency increasingly is television.

"The presidency has become an ongoing series for television and the enormous amounts of time it has to fill up," said political marketing expert Jerry Rafshoon. Everybody else goes on tape, like Barbara Walters and Walter Cronkite with a script in TelePrompTers. Jimmy Carter is almost alone in doing live, spontaneous television today."

Good Public Policy

"It is good public policy for Americans to see their leader 'villed,'" said Barry Jagoda, a former TV producer who is President Carter's electronic-media adviser and who is far more dement than Mr. Rafshoon about "exposing the President to the public through live appearances."

"It is also good television," Mr. Jagoda added. "People watch the space shots because they new each time something might go wrong and the astronauts could be burned up before their eyes. We want that kind of authenticity, that sense of natural vulnerability and of being in top of things."

Today much of the battle round and about President Carter has to focus on the vital question of format because of the new importance TV attaches to it.

A recommendation to the President on how he says something usually goes a long way toward deciding the perception of what he has said off the air, a fact that has not been lost on White House staffers.

A small but significant erosion of confidence in the President's performance rating measured by recent public opinion polls also frames the insiders' debate in more traditional terms.

The President is being told to use television and other public appearances to govern more effectively, to rally public support and thus to beat and reverse the erosion of public confidence.

Perils Involved

Ironically, the perils involved in treading television's highwire have contributed to President Carter's recent public-perception problems. Since November, Mr. Carter has:

- Delivered a national address in energy that was declared by some critics to be the worst presidential speech ever made.

- Upset Egyptian President Sadat with a remark about "Palestinian statehood in a year-and-a-half interview."

- Let India's Prime Minister Moraji Desai know via a television microphone, which Mr. Carter thought was turned off, that "a cold and very blunt letter" would come the Prime Minister's way when Mr. Carter got back to Washington.

- Slumped into a credibility dispute with the Washington press corps over his explanation of the firing of the U.S. attorney in Philadelphia, David Marston. That dispute could dominate today's regularly scheduled press conference.

- Delivered a State of the Union message which, at least in TV terms, sank without a trace. These missteps and missed opportunities have helped re-

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Carter Turns to Television to Gain Support

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Dugged in recent weeks by on-camera mistakes and now the victim of a serious tagging match among senior presidential advisers, President Carter's electronic image will flicker across the United States this week in search of public support and understanding.

Tonight he will be the presidential risk-taker, confronting a news conference. Wednesday night he will be the serious but friendly President, chafing beside the metaphorical firebox to explain the Panama Canal Treaty. By week's end he will become a ceremonial host and visual symbol for news coverage of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit.

For much of the United States, resident Carter remains surprisingly undefined a year into his presidency. His video images form the most direct contract that many Americans have with the White House. For some, the residency increasingly is television.

"The presidency has become an ongoing series for television and the enormous amounts of time it has to fill up," said political marketing expert Jerry Rafshoon. Everybody else goes on tape, like Barbara Walters and Walter Cronkite with a script in TelePrompTers. Jimmy Carter is almost alone in doing live, spontaneous television today."

Good Public Policy

"It is good public policy for Americans to see their leader 'villed,'" said Barry Jagoda, a former TV producer who is President Carter's electronic-media adviser and who is far more dement than Mr. Rafshoon about "exposing the President to the public through live appearances."

"It is also good television," Mr. Jagoda added. "People watch the space shots because they new each time something might go wrong and the astronauts could be burned up before their eyes. We want that kind of authenticity, that sense of natural vulnerability and of being in top of things."

Today much of the battle round and about President Carter has to focus on the vital question of format because of the new importance TV attaches to it.

A recommendation to the President on how he says something usually goes a long way toward deciding the perception of what he has said off the air, a fact that has not been lost on White House staffers.

A small but significant erosion of confidence in the President's performance rating measured by recent public opinion polls also frames the insiders' debate in more traditional terms.

The President is being told to use television and other public appearances to govern more effectively, to rally public support and thus to beat and reverse the erosion of public confidence.

Perils Involved

Ironically, the perils involved in treading television's highwire have contributed to President Carter's recent public-perception problems. Since November, Mr. Carter has:

- Delivered a national address in energy that was declared by some critics to be the worst presidential speech ever made.

- Upset Egyptian President Sadat with a remark about "Palestinian statehood in a year-and-a-half interview."

- Let India's Prime Minister Moraji Desai know via a television microphone, which Mr. Carter thought was turned off, that "a cold and very blunt letter" would come the Prime Minister's way when Mr. Carter got back to Washington.

- Slumped into a credibility dispute with the Washington press corps over his explanation of the firing of the U.S. attorney in Philadelphia, David Marston. That dispute could dominate today's regularly scheduled press conference.

- Delivered a State of the Union message which, at least in TV terms, sank without a trace. These missteps and missed opportunities have helped re-

ILO Employees

Vote on Pay Cut

To Save Jobs

GENEVA, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Employees at the International Labor Organization have been asked to accept a 10-per-cent pay cut to save the jobs of 150 persons about to be fired as a result of the U.S. withdrawal from the organization, a spokesman said today.

"There's no hard evidence for any of this stuff," Christina Maslach, an assistant professor of psychology at the University of California at Berkeley, said. "But I think people often feel more powerful in a car and social contacts are less present."

"And the more popular self-awareness books carry very much of a self-centered orientation. The idea is not to care about what other people think. To a certain extent that's healthy, but on the other hand it's a put-down of other people, a lack of concern. And it's rippling at the social glue."

In a study at the University of California at Davis, a psychiatrist, Dr. Joe Tupin, said that it was found that people with aggressive impulses "frequently . . . go for a drive for release when they get upset. They get into a minor situation on the freeway and explode. In America, the car seems to be an extension of a person's identity."

It is also true that there are more than 15 million vehicles

registered in California. Thousands of others from other states whose owners are living here temporarily or on vacation also clog the roads.

"Maybe we're too crowded and that's causing frustration," a highway patrol officer said recently. "People seem to get mad over every little thing."

Young Men Violent

Traffic officers said the highway combatants usually are young males.

"You can pretty much choose where you want to live, where to eat, where to go to church, but you can't choose who's going to drive next to you on the road. And you think of yourself in an automobile as pretty secure. You don't expect to get shot at," Deputy Commissioner Cooper said.

Mr. Cooper said no records were kept of confrontations between motorists, but that for every incident that is reported there probably are a dozen others that are not reported.

"Courtesy is probably the

biggest reason behind it all," he said. "People cut in, won't let drivers in on a freeway, follow too closely, won't get out of the way for others to pass."

"I guess it's one of those things that kind of creeps up on us, like the crime rate in general. It grew very slowly along with the growing violence in society generally."

Assaults on Officers

He said also that there are a growing number of assaults by motorists on traffic officers. Assa

lants on highway patrolmen rose from 244 in 1973 to 413 last year.

Earlier this month, two patrolmen stopped a drunk driver in Sacramento and, because it was raining, offered to take the man's passenger home.

"Subject directed the officers to a residence, indicating that was where he lived," according to the report on the incident. "As [the officer] was knocking at the front door and waiting, subject removed a pocket knife from his pocket and stabbed at [the officer's] groin, inflicting major pain and a minor cut . . . His reason [given] for the attack was he didn't know what he was doing."

—Los Angeles Times

Racing Car Hits Crowd

MELBOURNE, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—A man was killed and 13 persons were injured yesterday when a racing car plunged through a safety net into a crowd of spectators at the Phillip Island Race Track 40 miles south-east of here.

Subject directed the officers to a residence, indicating that was where he lived," according to the report on the incident. "As [the officer] was knocking at the front door and waiting, subject removed a pocket knife from his pocket and stabbed at [the officer's] groin, inflicting major pain and a minor cut . . . His reason [given] for the attack was he didn't know what he was doing."

—Los Angeles Times

Switzerland Exodus

HERN, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Switzerland's foreign population declined again last year, by 25,850 to a total of 932,743, or 14.8 per cent of the total 6.2 million inhabitants. The Justice Department said that the decline last year was less marked because of a slight improvement of the economic situation. The foreign population here has been dropping since 1974. . .

Experts at the conference were considering whether to recommend an immunization program against the Russian flu, which has exceeded 30 per cent, a U.S. health team reported today.

The death rate there for children 15 and older was 8.5 per cent, Dr. Michele Gregg of the Center for Disease Control said at a government conference on the Russian flu. For the entire Soviet population, the death rate was 12.4 per cent for persons with the flu.

The twin-engined Fairchild A-10s will be moved to the Royal Air Force stations at Bentwaters and Woodbridge starting early next year, an Air Force spokesman said. About 108 subsonic A-10s will replace F-4D Phantom fighters, which are being pulled out of Britain. There will be no significant increase in the number of U.S. airmen stationed there because of the change, the Air Force said.

—Los Angeles Times

Canada Law Chief Quits Cabinet

Over Love Affair

OTTAWA, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—Solicitor General Francis Fox, Canada's highest ranking law officer, resigned from Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's Cabinet today after revealing his extramarital affair with a married woman.

Mr. Fox, 38, who is married and a father, told the House of Commons that he was stepping down because the woman became pregnant and was forced to have an abortion.

He said that on admitting her to a hospital, he wrongly signed her husband's name to a medical document. He said before a packed House of Commons that the fact that he had signed the husband's name had become known recently.

Mr. Fox, his voice croaking with emotion, told a stunned House

that he took full responsibility and said the incident had no effect on his conduct in the Cabinet. Mr. Trudeau immediately accepted the resignation.

—Los Angeles Times

Anti-Hijack Role For UN Opposed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI)—

The head of an airline pilots' group said today that any international attempt to fight airplane hijackings should not be run by the United Nations lest it become "another forum for political bantidry."

John O'Donnell, president of the Air Line Pilots Association, told the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee that "the United Nations has neither the will nor the means to effect any meaningful solution."

Instead, he said the only way to get international cooperation against terrorism is "strong unilateral and bilateral action by a few powerful nations."

He said one provision in the anti-terrorism bill before the committee to have the United States list

countries that shot terrorists was "a refreshing shot of honesty in the muddled world of international politics."

—Los Angeles Times

Floods in Argentina

SANTA FE, Argentina, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—More than 1,000 persons have been evacuated from their homes in central and northern Argentina because of

the same time an investigation was under way.

The President said he gets 10 or 12 calls a day from members of Congress who want someone to appoint or replaced.

"This was a routine matter for me, and I did not consider my taking the telephone call from Congressman Elberg or relaying his request to the attorney general to be ill-advised at all," he said.

Indeed, he said, under the same

circumstances he would do the same thing now.

The President's opening statement seemed a rebuke to critics in Congress who are dissatisfied with his income-tax cut and reform proposals, and to business and labor leaders skeptical of the voluntary wage-price restraints he seeks as a means of controlling inflation.

—Los Angeles Times

Delivered a national address in energy that was declared by some critics to be the worst presidential speech ever made.

• Upset Egyptian President Sadat with a remark about "Palestinian statehood in a year-and-a-half interview."

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California's Fender-Benders Can Lead to Murder

By William Endicott

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 30—In Sacramento recently, during a fight prompted by a freeway lane change, a passenger in a pickup truck lifted a rifle from a rack in the back window of the truck and fatally shot the driver of the other vehicle.

As a result of a minor sideswiping incident on the Riverside Freeway in October, a passenger in one car was shot and killed by the driver of the other.

An irate motorist was shot and killed a month later in Los Angeles during an argument over a minor rush-hour traffic accident.

In San Jose, a young man was shot in the head and critically wounded after a passenger in his pickup truck got into an argument with a reckless driver, who pulled a gun and fired three shots.

Rising Road Violence

Whether caused by impatience, frustration, rudeness or meanness, an increasing number of arguments between motorists in California are erupting into violence. Veteran traffic officers say they have never seen anything like it.

"I was a motorcycle patrolman for 11 years, 1948 to 1959, in Los Angeles," A.A. Cooper, deputy commissioner of the California Highway Patrol, said. "I can't remember the incidents of discourse, let alone violence, like we have now."



ANKARA RIOTING—Turkish police chase young rightist demonstrators away from the Education Ministry in Ankara after a protest in which six were injured. Student groups hurling explosives were protesting reported government plans to block admissions to state-run teachers' colleges over rightist "infiltration."

Brooking Papers a Warning to NATO

Study Says Europe Is Open to Soviet Air Blitz

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—

The Soviet Air Force's modernization during the last two decades has left Western Europe vulnerable to a "devastating" air attack and requires countermeasures by NATO, according to a document on Soviet air power by Ronald Berman, a research associate at the Brookings Institution.

Mr. Berman's study said that the Atlantic Alliance "must take measures to protect these resources that are likely to be the primary targets of initial Soviet air attacks: air bases, nuclear storage sites and command and control centers."

"More weapons systems for air defense are needed; ways must be devised to repair runways rapidly; planes must be prepared to disperse aircraft, and a great number of small and more durable shelters must be built for aircraft and reserve stocks."

Implicit in the 82-page report is a tough criticism of NATO's defenses and planning to counter a Soviet air attack. It urges strong steps by the West because

of Soviet air advances. The report reflects in large part the Carter and Ford administration thinking and budget planning with regard to defense priorities.

Conceptual Change

Mr. Berman noted that in the early 1960s, the Soviet Union viewed air power largely in defensive terms—to defend air bases, communications lines and headquarters. Europe.

"The role of the air force has changed, however," the report said. "The appearance in the late 1960s and early 1970s of new military hardware—such as the MiG-23 Flanker, MiG-27 Fitter, D, Su-17 Fitter C and Su-19 Fencer ground-attack planes, the Mi-24 Hind attack helicopters, the helicopter cruiser Moskva used for anti-submarine warfare, the aircraft carrier Kiev with Yak-38 Forger vertical takeoff and landing aircraft—marked the transition of the air forces to a balanced force capable of performing a variety of basic military tasks."

Soviet aircraft, the report pointed out, are now capable of launching a "devastating" attack on NATO air bases and nuclear storage areas in the opening days of a European war.

New Approach

Significantly, the report notes that Soviet air advances—and the equipment deployed on Soviet planes—"may be an indication of a new approach" by the Soviet Union to tactical nuclear warfare in Europe.

Perhaps to preserve the Soviet homeland from a retaliatory nuclear attack, the Soviet Union has apparently decided not to rely solely on nuclear systems for tactical use. As an alternative, the report foresees massive Soviet and Warsaw Pact non-nuclear air strikes against NATO air bases and nuclear storage areas in Central Europe, thus assuring the mobility of Soviet ground forces and depriving NATO of its nuclear option.

The Soviet Union may no longer plan for an inevitable rapid escalation to the use of nuclear weapons at the outset of war in Europe," the report says. "The forces built in the early 1960s for a short nuclear conflict have been modernized at considerable cost, and today the Russians, armed for the first time to fight a modern non-nuclear war, would not be compelled to immediately escalate to nuclear war."

According to the report, NATO must now assume that Soviet planners envisage an intense con-

35 Iraqis Seek Asylum in U.S.; Baghdad Angry

BEIRUT, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Iraq charged yesterday that the CIA and Morocco were behind an appeal for political asylum in the United States by Iraqis who are accusing the Baghdad government of religious persecution.

The refugees, who, according to a court petition, are Assyrian Christians, arrived at New York's John F. Kennedy Airport yesterday aboard a Royal Air Maroc flight. A lawyer for the Iraqis was waiting at the airport.

The Baghdad statement, carried by the official Iraqi news agency and monitored in Beirut, "firmly denied that those people were exposed to religious persecution. There is no basis of truth for this charge at all."

The Iraqi statement added, "The Moroccan governmental establishments collaborated to facilitate the travel of these people in a Moroccan plane in order to

Offshore Oil Sale Barred in Boston

BOSTON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Federal District Judge Arthur Garrity Jr. has issued a preliminary injunction delaying an auction, set for tomorrow in New York, of 155 offshore oil and gas exploration leases on the Georges Bank, one of the world's richest fishing grounds.

Judge Garrity thus supported an attempt by Massachusetts and a coalition of environmental and commercial fishing groups to delay the sale until stricter environmental safeguards are enacted. He said that the "irreparable harm" that might result from the sale would be greater than the effects of a temporary delay.

The Department of the Interior and lawyers for the 11 major oil concerns that had attempted to block the injunction are expected to appeal Judge Garrity's decision.

Belgian Magistrate Gets 20-Year Term

GHENT, Belgium, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—A court in Ghent has sentenced one of the city's investigating magistrates to 20 years at hard labor after convicting him of attempting to murder his wife.

Guy Jaspers, 42, who had been a leading candidate for king's prosecutor in Ghent before his two-month trial, was alleged to have paid some associates to kill his wife by tampering with her car in 1975. On Friday, he was found not guilty of a charge of sexually killing his wife, who drowned in a bathtub at home in 1976.

Hungary to Show Crown
BUDAPEST, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—The Crown of St. Stephen, restored to Hungary after more than 30 years of exile in the United States, went on public view at the National Museum here today.

Tim McCoy Dies; Actor-Cowboy Won TV Award

NOGALES, Ariz., Jan. 30 (AP).—Tim McCoy, 87, the actor-cowboy in the huge white hat, died yesterday at the Fort Huachuca Military Hospital where he was being treated for a heart ailment.

Mr. McCoy began working as a cowboy at the age of 15 and appeared in 80 movies, most of them Westerns.

Mr. McCoy, a Michigan native, went from the Wyoming range to Wild West shows, the silent screen, talkies, television and then back to the Wild West show, before retiring in 1976.

He also was an author, intent on debunking many of the myths surrounding Western heroes. During World War I he was a Lieutenant colonel in the infantry. He knew Indian sign language and caught the eye of a Hollywood scout who got him a leading role in the motion picture "The Covered Wagon."

He won an Emmy for his "Tim McCoy Show" on television and then went on a Wild West show circuit, playing in such arenas as New York's Madison Square Garden.

Henri Glineur

BRUSSELS, Jan. 30 (AP).—Henri Glineur, the founder of the Belgian Communist party, which ousted him in 1963 because of his pro-Chinese stance, has died at the age of 78, party sources announced today.

Mr. Glineur founded the small Belgian party in 1921. It never played a significant role in the country's politics. Mr. Glineur was arrested by the Nazis in 1942 and spent the rest of the war in concentration camps.

Fear Harm to Health, Property

Minnesota Farmers Harass Power Company Survey Crews

By Douglas E. Kneeland

LOWRY, Minn., Jan. 30 (NYT).—Scores of farmers and their wives gather almost every morning these days in the old, two-story fire hall in this snow-swept western Minnesota village to vent their anger over the high-voltage power lines for which surveyors are preparing the way across their

of Minneapolis is building the 400-kilovolt lines 421 miles from a generating plant under construction over a strip mine in Underwood, N.D., to Delano, near Minneapolis and St. Paul, looks at it differently.

"We literally have 1 million people in this state who depend on us for power," he said, "and if the lines aren't built, there are going to be a lot of people without any lights. Say there are 1,000 protesters—and their rights should be protected—but they're a small minority and what about the rights of the other people?"

The battle here is an old one, carried on through public hearings and the courts almost since the power cooperatives announced plans in 1973 to build the lines.

But since the state supreme court ruled in September that the power cooperatives could go ahead

with their plan, the farmers appear even more determined.

Lowry, a village of 250 residents 150 miles northwest of Minneapolis, is an unlikely setting for the protests, two of them carrying U.S. flags, not a like number of highway patrollers in a smoky field, they sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." A holding patroller doffed his hood and cap and rang with them. Then two protesters walked intentionally across the surveyors' line of sight and submitted to arrest.

"I'm just blown away by the things people are learning, the connections they're making," said George Crocker, a former anti-Vietnam protester from Minneapolis who served time in federal prison for draft resistance and is now helping the farmers. "People who never thought they'd be protesters in their whole lives are out." But then, I never thought I'd be carrying an American flag either. We're all learning something."

Moral Weight

The cooperatives, after initial opposition, agreed to the science court, whose findings, while not legally binding, would be expected to have some moral weight. Leaders of the farmers at first agreed, but their supporters voted to reject the idea unless it included a moratorium, which the utilities said they would not accept.

The Public Self-Defense Committee—formerly the Workers' Defense Committee—said that local council elections to be held Sunday conflicted with provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which requires signatory states to guarantee their citizens "an active and passive electoral right in honest elections."

Polish Dissidents Say Vote Violates Pact

WARSAW, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—A Polish dissident group said today that Poland was violating an international human rights pact it had signed by holding elections in which all candidates came from only one organization, the Communist party.

The Public Self-Defense Committee—formerly the Workers' Defense Committee—said that local council elections to be held Sunday conflicted with provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which requires signatory states to guarantee their citizens "an active and passive electoral right in honest elections."

Illinois High Court Again Backs Nazis

CHICAGO, Jan. 30 (AP).—

The Illinois Supreme Court dismissed a suit today filed by survivors of World War II concentration camps that sought to bar a march by Nazis through Skokie, Ill.

The court's ruling was the second major victory for the National Socialist party of America in four days. The state supreme court ruled Friday that the Nazis have a right to parade and display swastikas in a predominantly Jewish suburb of Chicago.

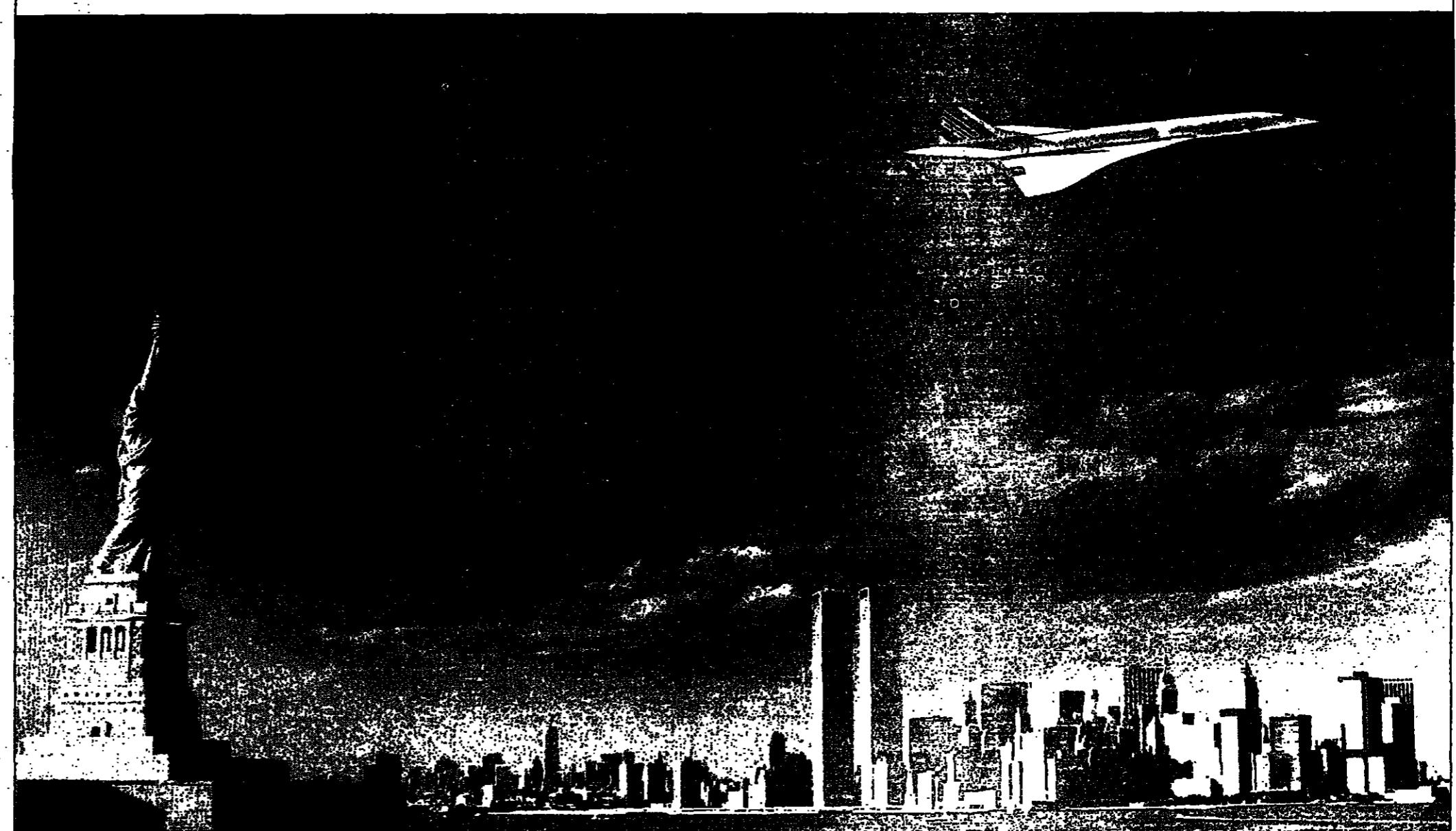
Zulu Chief Urges Election Boycott At Soweto Rally

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Gatsha Buthelezi, 49, chief minister of KwaZulu, the Zulu homeland, told thousands of cheering blacks yesterday to boycott white-sponsored elections and called for black solidarity in the first open-air meeting held in Soweto in 18 months. The chief, leader of South Africa's 5.5 million Zulus, the largest black group, spoke for three hours. Police reported no incidents at the rally. An estimated 15,000 blacks turned out to hear the spirited Zulu chief, on his first visit to Soweto since 1978, when he addressed a rally just before widespread riots. He urged Sowetans to ignore Community Council elections being held next month.

As he spoke, the crowd chanted "Amandla," the Zulu word for freedom. His arm in a black-power salute, the chief at one point shouted: "Amandla in our lifetime!"

"It is a betrayal for people to take part in the elections while the leader of Soweto's Committee of 10, Dr. Nthato Motlana, and his committee are incarcerated," Chief Buthelezi said. The Committee of 10 was a group of prominent black civic leaders who last year drew up a blueprint for Soweto self-rule. Its leaders were jailed on Oct. 19 in a nationwide crackdown on opponents of apartheid. Chief Buthelezi was allowed to speak in Soweto on the understanding that he would only discuss the election.

Concorde chaque jour.



Concorde every day: the New York Concorde gives you a four-hour headstart on the rest of the world. The daily Paris-New York Concorde takes off from Roissy-Charles de Gaulle Airport at 11 a.m. and touches down at JFK Airport at 8:45 a.m. local time.

You cross the Atlantic in a spectacular 3 3/4 hours aboard Concorde, surpassing the sun for speed. You arrive in New York refreshed and relaxed, four valuable hours faster than by any other flight, at the start of a full business day. Connecting flights from all of Europe and throughout all of North America facilitate your journey. The daily Paris-New York Concorde. A precious gift from Air France to make the most of your precious time.

AIR FRANCE //

The best of France to all the world.

Opening Japan's Economy

Ten thousand tons of beef, 45,000 tons of oranges, 4,000 tons of citrus juice—these were the only hard numbers in the joint statement produced by the recent trade talks between the United States and Japan. They are to be quotas for imports into Japan. Although they represent large increases over the existing quotas (a 10-fold increase for beef) they are scarcely a bonanza for even one Texas or California county. Yet they signify a greater willingness by Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic party to confront powerful domestic agricultural interests. They are tokens of a promised resolve to open more important sectors of Japan's economy to foreign competition.

* * *

Thus, on the whole, the agreement between Robert Strauss, the Carter administration's special trade representative, and Nobuhiko Ushiba, his Japanese counterpart, seems to represent a victory for those in Japan who realize that, like it or not—and many Japanese do not like it—their country must play a leading role in expanding the international economy. If the Fukuda government can make good on the intentions now expressed, there will be a real chance to head off pressures for protectionism in the United States.

Tokyo has reiterated its commitment to the goal of 7 per cent economic growth in 1978, up from 5 per cent last year. It says it will make "all reasonable efforts" over the next two years to balance Japan's current accounts with the rest of the world, eliminating the \$15-billion surplus amassed in 1977. And it outlines, in generalities, what some of these obviously desirable efforts would be: tariff reductions, quota eliminations, eased customs procedures, looser currency controls and assistance to U.S. firms eager to sell in Japan.

But, it has been pointed out, the opening and growth of Japan's economy entails not only governmental decisions but myriad decisions by myriad private persons and corporations. Some require dramatic change in deeply rooted styles of life and business. Not

* * *

Given the large disparity between Japanese sales in this country and U.S. sales in Japan, the Carter administration was right to aim for lower Japanese barriers instead of higher U.S. barriers to trade. But there is a danger of expecting too much from a resolution of the present difficulties with Japan. In the long run, the main competition against U.S. producers of steel and TV sets and other industrial goods won't be Japan but other countries, with lower labor costs, which have already moved in on textiles and apparel. They, too, will want access to Japan's domestic market. For both the United States and Japan, therefore, difficult—and similar—problems of industrial adjustment lie ahead. In the short run, meanwhile, if Japan achieves the ambitious objectives outlined in the Strauss-Ushiba statement, it will be because of a general improvement in the world economy, and not simply because of the promised measures.

Strauss and his colleagues in the Treasury and State Departments surely know this. Their difficult task in the coming months will be to persuade Congress to take a long view of the Tokyo pledges. Opening Japan's insular economy is not a process of a year or two. For the moment, what counts is the direction more than the length of the stride. And the direction is right.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Countries' Environments

A fierce quarrel has broken out within the Carter administration, as you may have noticed, over environmental regulation of certain U.S. exports. Suppose the Export-Import Bank, a federal agency, finances the sale of nuclear equipment to another country. Should the Ex-Im Bank have to write an environmental impact statement—one that would be subject to attack in U.S. courts? A lot of countries would regard that as infringement of their sovereignty.

* * *

But suppose, again, that U.S. foreign aid buys pesticides for an agricultural development project in an undeveloped country. Does the United States have an obligation to tell the recipient what it knows about the environmental effects of those pesticides? Most Americans would say that it does and, in fact, the Agency for International Development already requires environmental statements for its projects.

The President's Council on Environmental Quality is leading the campaign to apply U.S. environmental law to some exports—that the federal government subsidizes or licenses. The opposition comes mainly from the State Department and the Ex-Im Bank. One thing that they fear is repeated collisions with other governments over regulatory authority. When the United States started to run preliminary environmental studies on the proposed gas line from Alaska down through the Yukon to the Midwest, Canada tactfully told the U.S. experts to stay on their own side of the border. Canada thinks, with some reason, that its own standards are at least as high as this country's.

Another fear is litigation tying up decisions on exports, and embroiling foreign buyers in the U.S. courts. The Council on Environmental Quality reflects a tradition of public-interest lawyering that considers the threat of litigation essential to strict en-

* * *

As for nuclear exports, safety standards are far too important to be left to the ambiguous and unsettled provisions of U.S. environmental law. When U.S. reactors go to countries with no great depth of technical experience, they need to be accompanied by the most explicit safeguards. That is the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's job. The present attempt to take the environmental law abroad is grounded in the environmental organizations' suspicion that the NRC tends to tilt in favor of the nuclear industry. The remedy to those suspicions does not lie in the slow and uncertain processes of the federal courts. It lies in the White House. That's what the country has a President for.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Aid in the Melting Pot

Development aid seems threatened by stalemate of the "North-South Dialogue," which is not to be resuscitated in its existing form. Yet the subject has lost nothing of its urgency. The fact is that the industrialized nations are showing decreasing inclination to step up their contributions to development aid in view of their tightening

financial situation. Experience has shown that there is a genuine resistance to steady expansion of development aid, and the appointment of the new "Brandt commission" will not alter that fact. There is a very real danger that the commission will degenerate into a propaganda forum in which conflicts of interests will be papered over rather than resolved.

—From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

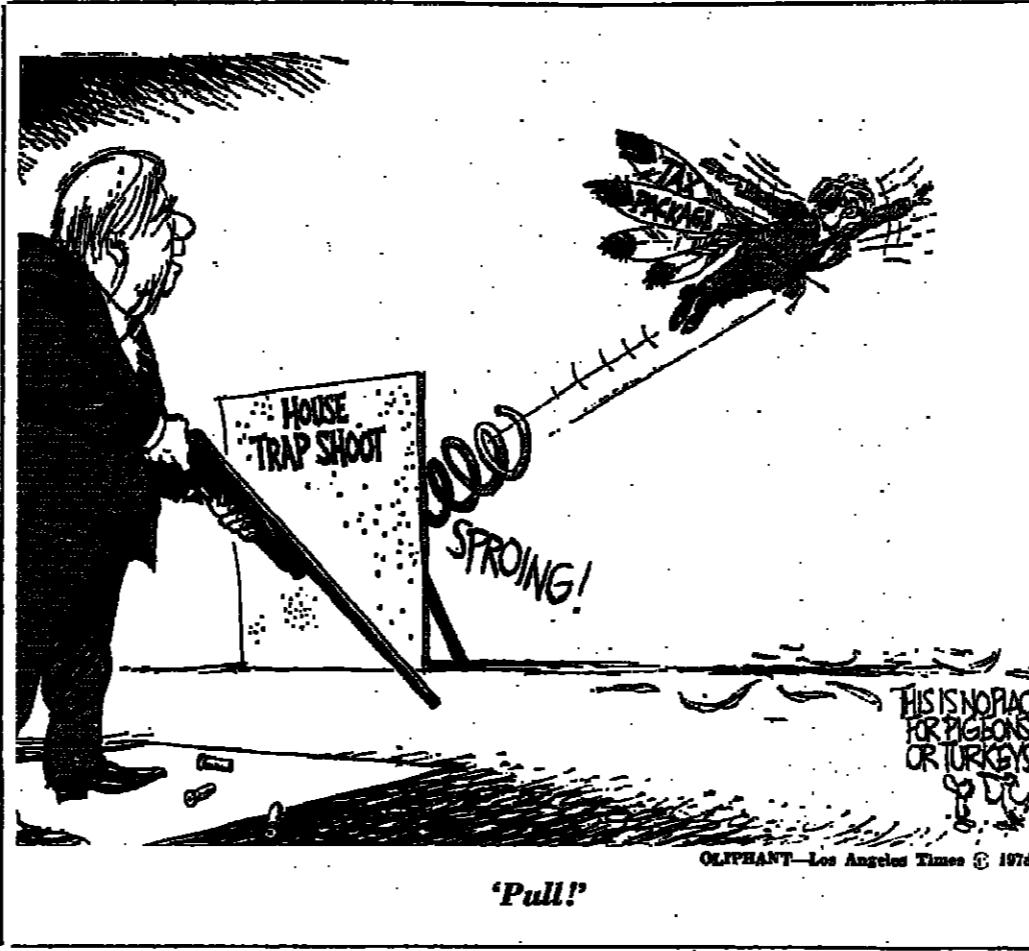
January 31, 1903

PARIS.—The *Figaro* states that the upper lake in the Bois de Boulogne has just been cleaned out, and has been partly emptied for the purpose. The operation brought to light a much larger number of fish than were known to exist. According to the *Figaro* the lake contains, not only quantities of gudgeon and tench, but also Rhine salmon, which not only thrive in the water, but spawn near the artificial rockwork. During the cleaning-out process, many large fish, such as silvery trout and golden carp, sprang over the barrier.

Fifty Years Ago

January 31, 1923

LONDON.—Field Marshal Earl Haig, commander-in-chief of the British Armies on the Western front from 1915 to 1919, collapsed while undressing at midnight last night and died within a few minutes. Earl Haig was 66 years old, and his death, which occurred at his brother-in-law's London home, was attributed to heart disease consequent upon the excessive strain of his war years. It is probable that the field marshal will be buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, alongside the Duke of Wellington.



Italy's Communists: 'Abandon Ship'

By Claire Sterling

ROMA.—The Italian Communists contend, and many other people agree, that only they can save the country now. But how would they go about it exactly?

The case of the late Andreotti government doesn't augur well. Though born of necessity, that is not what it died of. It was killed off deliberately when Communist leaders realized that even so modest a venture in collusion with the establishment was playing hell with their party.

The Andreotti experiment lasted 17 months. A minority Christian Democratic Cabinet, in Parliament, with no workable majority, it came into being when the Communists agreed not to vote against it, and passed away when they decided not to go on by voting against it. (The smaller Liberal, Republican, Social Democratic and Socialist parties had the same, but counted incomparably less.)

Deadlock

What made the Communists suddenly junk a government getting more done than most whose elaborate six-party program they had helped to draft and warmly endorsed barely five months before became disturbingly clear only after the event. What they said made them do it was a national emergency so bad that Italy could no longer be governed without them. As a consequence, Italy is no longer being governed at all. In a deadlock that could last for months, several urgent reforms have been frozen midway through their parliamentary passage: a comprehensive medical care and health law which Italians have dreamed of for years; a fair rent law they've been dreaming of since the war, and a bill giving the police special powers to cope with terrorist violence—which the Communists had approved in the six-party program, and have kept bottled up in parliamentary committee ever since. Predictably, meanwhile, the emergency goes on getting worse.

Though Italy is not quite as desperately close to a crack-up as some interested parties make out, it is certainly in a lot of trouble. It has the highest incidence of political terrorism in the world, the highest inflation in Europe (though reduced by a quarter last year), and the highest number of unemployed in Europe (1.6 million, three-quarters of them under 20). It owes \$20 billion abroad, while its budget deficit has doubled in a year to over \$30 billion. Its productivity is half, and labor costs per unit double, the Common Market average. It is nevertheless the only industrial nation where real wages went up 7 per cent last year, on top of a 25-per-cent automatic, indexed increase to keep up with living costs. The majority of its larger factories are operating at half capacity, while forbidden by law and the unions to lay off workers with nothing to do; and many or most state-controlled industries would go under tomorrow if not for prodigal state handouts.

As for nuclear exports, safety standards are far too important to be left to the ambiguous and unsettled provisions of U.S. environmental law. When U.S. reactors go to countries with no great depth of technical experience, they need to be accompanied by the most explicit safeguards. That is the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's job. The present attempt to take the environmental law abroad is grounded in the environmental organizations' suspicion that the NRC tends to tilt in favor of the nuclear industry. The remedy to those suspicions does not lie in the slow and uncertain processes of the federal courts. It lies in the White House. That's what the country has a President for.

Yawning Deficit

These are terrible problems, but they certainly can't all be blamed on Andreotti's government. Political terrorism from the extreme left especially, if anything directed more virulently against the Communists themselves than the ruling Christian Democrats. Nine-tenths of the yawning state deficit is caused by inflated state payrolls and pensions, constantly swelling on the insistence of heavily Communist-influenced trade unions. Grotesque distortions in the economy are only partly the result

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Distinct Forms Emerging

West African Nations Search for Democracy

By John Darnton

ACCRA, Ghana.—In the decade that followed the rush to independence of black African states, beginning with Ghana in 1957, Western observers looked on in dismay as, one after another, democracies toppled to military juntas or degenerated into despots such as Equatorial Guinea, where, according to reports last week, thousands of people have been executed by the regime of President Macias Nguema Biyogo. The parliamentary model devised in London and Paris, it seemed, bore as little relation to political realities in the nascent states as their boundaries, drawn up in European statesmen and country houses, did to their ethnic composition.

Now, as black Africa enters its third decade of self-rule, what is surprising is not the number of states with strong, even authoritarian governments. On a map they form a solid block running from north to south and east to west. Of the 50 members of the Organization of African Unity, only three—Gambia, Botswana and Mauritius—can be said to have a functioning multiparty electoral system.

Instead, what is surprising is how strongly the movement for democratic rule persists. This is particularly true in West Africa. In Nigeria, Ghana and Upper Volta, the military is finally following a publicly declared timetable to install civilian regimes by 1979. In a way, they seem to be rushing to get there first. Senegal is nurturing a carefully controlled experiment to move from a de facto one-party state into a "guided democracy" permitting party pluralism. Even in Mali, an impoverished country long ruled by a military clique, the political tempo has quickened, brought about by a new Constitution and an attempt to organize a political party.

No Blossoming

There is no sudden blossoming of democracy in Africa. But African nations are searching out new legislative and presidential elections will take place. Mindful of the dangers of "over-pluralism," the Constitution stipulates that only three parties may sit in the assembly. Since seven parties formed themselves to compete in the referendum, the scramble to come in among the top three is intense.

Artificial

It is in Senegal, however, that the first significant election takes place. Next month, President Leo Senghor, who has towered over all contenders for power since independence in 1960, is standing for election. In theory—but only in theory—he could lose. Since March 1976, President Senghor has been edging toward a multiparty state. To some degree the experiment is artificial since President Senghor has not only set down how many parties will exist but even what their respective ideologies should be, reserving the large middle-ground, democratic socialism, for his own faction. Critics see this as a means of manufacturing a straw-man opposition. But others argue that President Senghor, a man renowned for his intellect, is attempting to shape a viable system of opposing parties with definable viewpoints for the time when he will retire.

The days of the coup d'état are not over in Africa, but politics are by no means dead. Democracies in a new form, like coups, may prove to be contagious. The days of the coup d'état are not over in Africa, but politics are by no means dead. Democracies in a new form, like coups, may prove to be contagious.

Smoke Signals

As a taxpayer I protest HEW Secretary Joseph Califano's \$25-million "anti-smoking" campaign.

I would like to propose a more effective and economical plan: all smokers should be made to wear armbands embossed with a yellow finger.

This practice would facilitate recognition of the offenders and all men, women and children wearing the armband would be prohibited from holding public office, practicing medicine and owning or operating stores. It would also bar them from using public transportation or entering public bars, restaurants, clubs or restaurants.

Regarding the proposed name: the word "anti" is un-American and prohibition revives unpleasant memories. I suggest "Clean Blood" as the campaign's name and aim.

JORGE SERRAZERIZ.

Banco Central de Chile.

Geneva.

P.J. MURRAY.

Cascais, Portugal.

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Emerging
1 Nation
democracy
irritation

FASHION

Daughter Unlike Mother When It Comes to Clothes

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 30 (IHT).—When it comes to fashion, Princess Grace and Princess Caroline are not like mother, like daughter.

Princess Grace, who once said that her favorite virtue is "good manners," reflects this attitude in her clothes. The image she projects is invariably glamorous but in a safe, classic and conservative way. She wears little makeup and no nail polish. She has managed through the years to be the best-looking woman in any given room not just because of her classic features but because of a sort of inner radiance, rather than extravagant fashion fits.

Behind it all, there is a sensible woman who knew when to get out of the fashion rat race and is not afraid to admit that she likes clothes "that hide my bad points." She wears clothes by Dior or Gres but also has seamstresses make simple clothes for her, such as skirts and blouses. Princess Caroline is another story. Here is a star quality that has photographers hanging from the chandeliers every time she turns around.

Close friends describe her as strong-willed, full of *joie de vivre*. All of which show through her clothes.

A tall, well-built girl with pretty shoulders that she does not mind showing, Princess Caroline has never gone for the coy, pretty, demure look. She went from being a schoolgirl in blazer and skirt to a sophisticated, young fashion adventurer.

According to her mother, she

showed early fashion interest. When hot pants turned up in Monte Carlo, she asked her mother for permission to wear them. The answer was no—which may explain why Caroline, except for jeans, rarely, if ever, wears slacks.

Although her wedding dress will reportedly be made by Dior, Princess Caroline has been shopping around the ready-to-wear racks. One of her earliest nightclub pictures shows her in a Chloé dress, the neckline plunging deeply to expose a dazzling décolletage. At a recent Maxim's party, while her mother was in a no-frill, white silk Dior evening suit, Princess Caroline was wearing pink silk pajamas by Angelo Tarlazzi.

The latter has been a favorite lately since she also bought his black silk, kerchief dress that dips to one side, as well as his black silk kerchief dress that lace-edged black silk skirt. But she also goes to less expensive designers, such as Christian Audard, from whom she bought big, bouffant skirts.

She also likes Saint Laurent Rive Gauche clothes, judging from the outfit she wore both at Longchamp's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe and at a Lanvin dinner party last week. Taller than most, she carries the gypsy look well.

The most striking difference between Princess Grace and her daughter is their hair style. Princess Grace has always worn her hair in carefully controlled styles or, lately, beribboned braids. Princess Caroline looks smash-



CHANGING TIMES—Princess Caroline and her mother, Princess Grace, above left, in 1975 in Monte Carlo. At right, the princess (in evening pajamas by Angelo Tarlazzi) and her fiancé, Philippe Junot, at a party last week at Maxim's.

Sipa Pres.

ing with her hair soft and silky but she has experimented lately with the natural end even the crinkly, waffled look.

With her wedding set for late June, Princess Caroline for the first time looked at Ungaro's couture collection with buying intentions, but she has not made her choice yet. She also dropped in to

see Valentino's couture collection last week when the Italian designer was in town with it.

Occasionally, she has had an evening dress from Dior's couture collection. Dior's designer, Marc Bohan, who knows both women well, said, "They're totally different. Princess Grace dresses in function of her rank, of her

position. She has very set tastes. We keep doing more or less the same things, especially the colors. Although she can take red, outside of big Monte Carlo galas, her life is geared to more casual occasions, such as bistro dinners and drinks at Castel's and Répine's."

"Princess Caroline is typical of her generation. She is more spontaneous, has more fantasy. She

doesn't like violent colors, either, although she can take red. Outside of big Monte Carlo galas, her life is geared to more casual occasions, such as bistro dinners and drinks at Castel's and Répine's."

"I would say both of them are interested in clothes, in looking good without being fashion nuts."

BOOKS:

Oxford Press Celebrates 500th in the Black

By William Tuohy

OXFORD, England—Publisher D. M. Davin sipped a cup of tea in his modest, book-cluttered office at the Oxford University Press headquarters here, smiled, and said:

"We bookmakers have more in common with bookies than you might imagine. London bookies are concerned with odds. So are we."

"We have to choose books that will further the cause of learning and scholarship. But we must also print books that make money. The Oxford Press has to finance itself. We get no subsidy from the university."

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The soprano Jessye Norman will be soloist with the Orchestre de Paris des Champs-Elysées with George Szell conducting a program that includes "Coulzons de la Cite Celeste" and "Poème sur l'Ami" by Olivier Messiaen, who will be 70 this year, and excerpts from Wagner's "Die Walküre" and "Die Meistersinger" and "Tristan und Isolde." The soprano also will appear with orchestra from the theater Feb. 7 at the same theater in a "Barenboim Cycle" concert of works by Berlioz, Chausson, Ravel, Brahms and Strauss.

Marie-Claire Jamet, harp; Gérard Causse, viola; Alain Marion, flute, soloists of the Ensemble Inter-Contemporain, will give a concert Feb. 2 at 8:30 p.m. at the Centre Georges Pompidou, a part of the first anniversary of the opening of the center. The program will include the first performance of Alain Banquer's "Ma Mère de Chat" for solo harp, and works by Tchaikovsky, Britten and Debussy.

A series of concerts of baroque and Renaissance music is being given during February at the Institut Néerlandais in Paris. Performers are the Quadro Hottechoff on Feb. 1; Max van Egmond, arke, and Jacques Boogaert, arke, on Feb. 7; the Amsterdam Baroque Trio on Feb. 23 and the Harmonia Ensemble on Feb. 28.

"Modern Art in the Provincial Museums," an exhibition that will run from Feb. 4 to April 24 in the Grand Palais in Paris, will bring together 297 paintings, drawings, sculptures and other objects by 210 20th-century artists, from 60 museums in 57 cities and towns throughout France. The catalogue will reproduce each work, 30 in color, and give information for each artist concerning the French museums where his work is represented, as well as information on the formation of provincial collections, donations and the most represented artists.

"Giselle" will be given a new production by the Ballet du Rhin in a choreography by Pierre La Maitre based on the original of Collin and Perrut and sets and costumes based on the originals. Clerc and Lormier, James Duroux will conduct the Orchestre Régional de Mulhouse. Performances will be Feb. 10, 11 and 12 in Strasbourg.

"Rubens, His Masters, His Pupils," an exhibition of 167 draw-

ings drawn entirely from the Louvre's collections, will run from Feb. 10 to May 15 in the Salles des Pastels of the Pavillon de Flore of the Louvre. In addition to four rooms devoted to Rubens himself and covering virtually every aspect of his career, there will be 10 drawings by his teachers, notably Otto van Veen (Otto Venus), with whom he worked four years, and one room devoted to Van Dyck, Jordens and other of his pupils. The exhibition, part of the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the birth of the artist, will run parallel with the "Century of Rubens" show now at the Grand Palais in Paris.

Michael Gielen will conduct and Virginio Puecher will stage a new production of Wagner's "Tannhäuser" that will have its first performances Feb. 15 and 22 at the Frankfurt Opera. Spas Wen-

ckoff and Pentti Perkiomäki will alternate in the title part, and Rudolf Constanze and Michael Devlin as Wolfram. Other principal roles will be taken by Sir Wernberg, Dunja Vejzovic, Stanley Koeh, Georg Stern, Alfred Völt and Franz Mayer.

Harald Steenman will give a lecture Jan. 31 at the Grand Palais in Paris, at 7 p.m. on "Monte Verità, an intentional community which lived in Switzerland from 1869 to 1936."

Hildegard Behrens sang the title role and Karl Böhme conducted a new production of Beethoven's "Fidelio" which will be given its first performance Jan. 30 by the Bavarian State Opera in Munich. The staging is by Götz Friedrich and the designer is Erich Wunder.

The Press later slipped into a

period of decay, but with the arrival of the great jurist, William Blackstone, another period of prosperity ensued after his reforms. The Press moved into the Clarendon buildings and the Clarendon Press imprint is still used for Oxford's academic

and juvenile books.

The 19th century marked a continued upward surge in the Press's fortunes, due to the great interest in the Bible and books of learning generally. U.S. Presidents James Madison, Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln were among those who used Oxford Bibles as inaugural or family Bibles.

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The publication of a revised edition of the New Testament in 1881 caused a sensation: A million copies were distributed and on publication day it was necessary to call out the police to maintain order.

The Great Opas

During that period, Oxford saw the start of the great opus, the Oxford English Dictionary, under the supervision of Sir James Murray, which was begun in 1857 and not finished until 1928—with 414,825 entry words and 2 million illustrative quotations.

In this century, the company embarked on the Oxford Companion series that has included English, American, French and German literature as well as music, theater, film, art and many other areas of interest.

Today, the press publishes works in almost every field and is particularly active in the English learner's area as well as juvenile books.

Oxford also prints such modern American classics as Samuel Eliot Morison's "Oxford History of the American People" and "The European Discovery of America," as well as F. O. Matthiessen's "American Renaissance," Edmund Wilson's "Patriotic Gore" and Richard Ellmann's "James Joyce."

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WINE

Côte Chalonnaise Offers Good Buys in Burgundy

By Jon Winroth

RULLY, France (IHT).—Everyone seems to overlook the Burgundy region's Côte Chalonnaise, but this area deserves to be better known. There are good buys here.

Better-known *crus* from the Côte d'Or region, which lies directly to the north, cost from 20 to more than 100 francs a bottle at the vineyards, while the burgundies of the Côte Chalonnaise cost about half as much.

The Côte Chalonnaise is named for the major city of the area, Chalon-sur-Saône, which lies in the plain of the Saône river east of the vineyards. The area is also called the Region of Mercurey because of its best-known wine.

The entire area lies within the department of the Saône-et-Loire, but its wines are sort of a continuation of the Côte de Beaune, which ends with the department of the Côte d'Or.

Same Grapes

The limestone soil is much the same, the grape varieties are the same, the vineyard exposures to the east and southeast are similar, the climate is the same and the wine-making methods are identical except for the sparkling burgundies that follow Champagne methods.

The wines, to be sure, do not have the depth and finesse of their more famous cousins to the north. But at their best they occasionally rival them, especially the reds of Mercurey. (The area also produces a very small amount of white.)

The purpose of the 86th annual Concours-Poile des Vins de Côte Chalonnaise, held here recently, was to make these wines better known. More than 500 samples of wines from the last three vintages were judged by 140 jury members, who awarded first, second and third prizes in 26 categories.

Of the last three years, 1976 is the most promising, with full, well-balanced wines that ought to hold up for 10 years or more. The year 1975 was small in every sense and its wines often have curious, uncharacteristic tastes.

The 1975s were the most difficult to judge because many of the wines are still in their secondary malolactic fermentation (which transforms sharp malic acid into mild lactic acid), but they should turn out to be pleasant, if undistinguished.

Rully, formerly often sold as Mercurey, now produces 80 percent white, golden and full. Many of these go into a flourishing industry of sparkling burgundies largely exported to the United States.

Givry, Rully's reds

Givry produces mostly reds little-known even in France, despite Henri IV's legendary penchant for them. But then he had a penchant for just about

every wine in France, to judge from all the other claims to his royal preference. They resemble Mercurey in their fruity elegance.

Montagny, the fourth of the distinctive appellations of the Côte Chalonnaise, makes only a small quantity of light, fresh whites that are best drunk fairly young, under five years of age. The Rully whites will age a good deal.

The reds—Mercurey, Rully and Givry—are usually consumed before they are 10 years old, but in very good vintages can last two or three times that long.

The region, especially the village of Bourgizon, is also known for its Bourgogne Aligoté, named for its grape variety. Other appellations include plain Bourgogne, red, white or rosé, and Bourgogne-Passé-Tout-Grains (a blend of at least one-third Pinot Noir and Gamay grapes).

Among the winners at the fair, the Cave Coopérative de Buxy won the most prizes in a number of categories, notably for 1977 and 1975 Montagny. Hugues de Surmais carried off both first and third prizes for his 1977 red Mercurey. Armand Monassier took first for his 1975 red Rully.

For a complete list of the winners, write to the Comité Interprofessionnel des Saône-et-Loire Pour les Vins de Bourgogne et de Mâcon (CIVB), 3 bis Avenue Gambetta, 71000 Mâcon.

Swiss Tax Aides Freeze Account Of Solzhenitsyn

ZURICH, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Swiss tax authorities said today they have blocked the bank account of exiled Soviet writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn pending settlement of a \$1.9-million Swiss tax claim.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn and his family lived in Zurich from February, 1974, until August, 1976, when he left to live in Vermont. He maintained a Swiss bank account in Zurich for royalties earned in the West.

Tax authorities said in December of last year that they were claiming back taxes and the interest. Mr. Solzhenitsyn in a statement issued in the United States rejected the claim, saying he had "paid more than necessary."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, 59, said that the income from his books is intended for a special fund to assist politically oppressed persons in the Soviet Union. The Swiss tax authorities, however, said that such donations to any charitable organization are also subject to taxation except for a 20-percent reduction of the gross amount.



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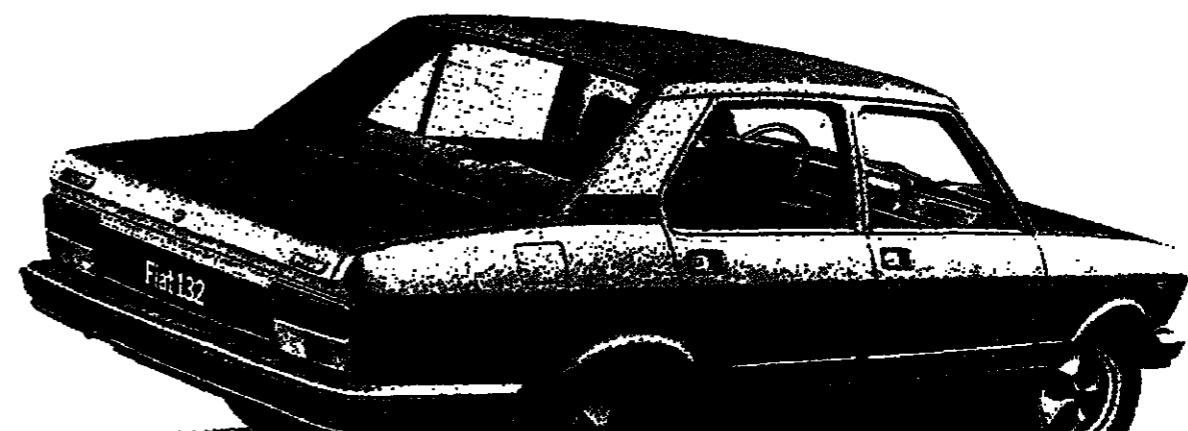
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BUSINESS

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FINANCE

PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1978

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Japan Export Contracts Up 7.2 Per Cent

Shipments of Cars Rise to a Record

TOKYO, Jan. 30 (AP-DJ)—Export contracts at the 13 major trading houses in December rose 12 per cent from a year earlier and 24.8 per cent from November to a total \$44.5 billion yen (\$3.9 billion), the Japan Trade Council announced today.

Export contracts during the month fell 15 per cent from the year-earlier level to total \$13.1 billion yen, but were up 13 per cent from the previous month, the council said.

Export contracts in December were above the year-earlier level for the first time since August, but contracts rose sharply by 24 per cent from a year earlier.

The rise was mainly due to new export orders for plants in the month. Export contracts in the month actually fell 7.7 per cent from a year earlier as the total export contracts are excluded, the council noted.

Export contracts for all 1977 totaled \$12.2 trillion yen, up 2.8 per cent from 1976, when they rose 7.6 per cent, while import contracts totaled \$6.8 trillion yen, down 9.3 per cent, in contrast to a 11.1 per cent 1976 increase.

The 13 trading houses account for about 60 per cent of all Japanese trade.

Export contracts with the United States for 1977 totaled \$1.8 billion yen, up 7.5 per cent from \$1.6 billion yen in 1976, while import contracts with the United States totaled \$2.3 billion yen, up 25.2 billion yen in the previous year.

Export contracts with West European nations in 1977 totaled \$1.8 billion yen, down 11.4 per cent from \$2.1 trillion yen in the prior year, while import contracts totaled \$1.6 billion yen, up 19 per cent from \$1.4 billion yen in 1976.

The investment strategy group at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith last week urged clients

May Go Under 700 Level

Dow's Plunge Seen Continuing

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP-DJ)—Much of the complacency on Wall Street has dissipated with the Dow Jones industrial average having tumbled more than 250 points since its post-1974 high of 1,014.70 on Sept. 21, 1976. Still, investor sentiment, in the view of analysts who measure it, is not negative enough to signal a bottom in the stock market's 16-month decline.

Only the most optimistic bulls believe a major trough is within sight and they argue that the magnitude of the decline necessitates a reversal at some point. The talking point on the street these days, however, is whether the industrial average will plunge below 700 in the coming weeks.

In the 1973-74 market decline, the Dow industrials bottomed at 578.60 on Oct. 6, 1974. Last Thursday, the key barometer fell to a new 33-month low of 763.34 and finished the week at 764.12.

A number of investment strategists recently warned clients about the slim chance of a sustained or major long-term rally occurring in the near future. There is a sense among them that though the valuation levels seem extremely attractive when based on the market's history, equities are likely to remain depressed for many more months.

In its most recent advice to clients, the portfolio strategy group at Tucker Anthony & R.L. Day cautions that "by its past and present action, the market's behavior appears to be suggesting that earnings and dividend expectations for 1978 may not be fully realized."

Tucker Anthony's strategy group, headed by Stanley Berge, who has considerable following among the big institutions, expects any rally will be limited to the 800-level at best. Like a number of other technical analysts, Mr. Berge says further price weakness is needed in the weeks immediately ahead "if the stock market is to get itself into a stronger technical position than presently is the case."

The investment strategy group at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith last week urged clients

to maintain a "defensive portfolio strategy." The vital indicators we track have continued to deteriorate," says Richard Hoffman, Merrill Lynch's chief investment strategist. The combination of interest rates, high inflation and an increasingly lackluster economic environment, says Mr. Hoffman, "prescribes a cautious investment approach."

Institutional money managers are likely to become more conservative, says Mr. Hoffman, "as the poor five-year record of equity returns is reviewed and alternative investments become increasingly attractive in an environment of rising interest rates."

Reginald Oliver, research director of Pershing & Co., expects that over the next couple of months the industrial average could slide to the 720 to 880 range. At that level, the market might bottom as investors are not likely to resist the attractive yields that Dow stocks would be offering. Mr. Oliver contends.

He says if the Dow drops to 880, the components stocks would be yielding 6 per cent or better on their current dividends.

However, one source of investor concern is the large amount of margin debt, or money owed by investors to their brokers, which in December rose \$330 million to a record \$8.7 billion. Much of the debt went to purchase utility and other stocks that offered high yields, says Charles Jensen, chief technical analyst at Merkin & Co.

The large margin-debt figure is being shrugged off by some as "not dangerous" on the grounds that much of it is accounted for by option hedging and loans that went to assets other than equities, Inc. However, when "margin calls go out, it makes little difference why an investor has a large debt position, because he will have to either put up more money or sell stock to meet the call," Mr. Fogarty says.

Mr. Jensen says that if interest rates continue to rise, the huge margin debt will become a source of heavy stock supply, depressing the stock market even more.

Indicating Upturn Is on the Way

U.S. Machine Tool Orders Rise Sharply

CLEVELAND, Jan. 30 (AP-DJ)—The machine-tool industry ended 1977 with a surge of orders, indicating that metal-working plants are buying equipment in anticipation of expanding sales in the next year or two.

Orders for machine tools, which are used to shape most metal parts, jumped to \$314.7 million in December, up 10 per cent from November's \$286.1 million and 37 per cent higher than the \$223.9 million of December 1976.

According to the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, the value of December exports motor vehicles and parts was up at \$15.2 billion, up 17.4 per cent from November and up 51.1 per cent from a year earlier. The value of exports of autos and parts for all 1977 came to \$13.42 billion, up 30.4 per cent from 1976.

The previous record for monthly auto exports was set in November at 356,817 units.

The association also announced parts of motorcycles in December rose to a record 401,856 units, up 4.2 per cent from the prior month and up 9.2 per cent from December 1976. The prior record was set in October at 388,807 units.

For all 1977, motorcycle exports totaled a record 3,916,153 units, up 34 per cent from 1976.

Car Exports

Meanwhile auto exports in December rose 14.8 per cent from the prior month and 55.3 per cent from the year-earlier month to a total 454,560 units, the日本 Automobile Manufacturers' Association said today.

Exports for all 1977 rose 17.3 per cent from 1976 to a record 52,817 units.

The value of December exports of motor vehicles and parts was up at \$15.2 billion, up 17.4 per cent from November and up 51.1 per cent from a year earlier. The value of exports of autos and parts for all 1977 came to \$13.42 billion, up 30.4 per cent from 1976.

The previous record for monthly auto exports was set in November at 356,817 units.

The association also announced parts of motorcycles in December rose to a record 401,856 units, up 4.2 per cent from the prior month and up 9.2 per cent from December 1976. The prior record was set in October at 388,807 units.

For all 1977, motorcycle exports totaled a record 3,916,153 units, up 34 per cent from 1976.

Industry executives are cautious about assigning too much im-

portance to orders for any single month, but the December increase followed a strong November, and industry officials said it appears to indicate that some manufacturers of metal products are becoming a little more optimistic about their own sales outlook.

Orders continue to be particularly strong from the auto and auto-parts industries, machine-tool producers said. The auto industry is expanding production capacity for parts for new

lighter-weight and more economic cars.

Machine-tool orders for all 1977 totaled \$3.9 billion, up 34 per cent from \$2.2 billion in 1976, the trade group said. The greatest improvement was in orders from domestic users, which rose 36 per cent to \$2.7 billion from \$1.9 billion a year earlier.

The trade group said.

Foreign orders increased 17 per cent for the year to \$268 million from \$244.7 million. "The relative lag in export orders reflects the lagging economic recovery that is being experienced by virtually every industrialized nation in the world," said James Gray, president of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association.

At year-end, machine-tool producers had unfilled orders totaling \$2.16 billion, nearly 50 per cent higher than the \$1.45-billion industry backlog at the end of 1976, according to the trade group's figures.

Burns Warns Currency Rise May Be Harmful

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns said today that further significant appreciation of the currencies of some foreign countries might well cause their economies to suffer.

"Such a development could reinforce recessionary tendencies and add to the risk of fostering protectionist sentiment around the world," he said in a speech before the National Press Club.

Mr. Burns said that the Carter administration well understands that "the recent steep decline in the value of the dollar," which he called a matter of serious concern, has added to economic uncertainties in the United States and abroad.

The suit was filed against Airco, its directors and BOC. Technically, the BOC defendant is BOC Financial Corp., the U.S. unit of BOC International.

But only are the maturities shorter than the traditional 5 to 7 years preferred by most borrowers, but also the interest rates are considerably higher than borrowers from other parts of the world need pay. Norway, for example, is raising 200 million Swiss francs for 5 years at just 3 3/4 per cent.

Moreover, the amounts obtained from German and Swiss banks are far short of South Africa's total borrowing requirements. According to informed banking sources, South Africa needs to raise a minimum of \$1 billion this year.

However, South Africa apparently has been able to borrow limited amounts of money from other international banks. Such borrowing has taken the form of direct loans, without the involvement of other lenders and without any publicity. Banking sources suggest that as much as \$500 million may have been raised in this manner during the past year.

Many international banks, especially those that have supplied funds in the past, are frustrated at their inability to lend to South Africa today. One London banker has evidence that the country concerned made at least one shipment into the community this year below base prices fixed in December.

"But," continues the banker, "there would be a tremendous political outcry if we were seen to be lending to the Vorster regime. It would also damage our relationships with countries that are politically opposed to South Africa."

The anti-dumping measures are a temporary step being applied until the end of March, by which time the Commission hopes to reach new arrangements with countries exporting steel to the EEC.

The new duties apply only to three categories of steel for which the EEC's Executive Commission has evidence that the countries concerned made at least one shipment into the community this year below base prices fixed in December.

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U.S. Panel Warns on World Economic Policy

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (WP)—President Carter's Council of Economic Advisors warned today that "the world may well face a darkening economic future" if world leaders fail to reverse "the poor performance of 1977."

In the annual economic report, the three advisers, led by Economic Council chairman Charles Schultze, painted a grim potential scenario, one which would be dominated by protectionism and slumping world trade, unless policies change.

The document, supplementing Mr. Carter's own economic message of Jan. 20, also laid out the basic justifications for the administration's new short-term goals, which emphasize flexibility in budget planning rather than a fixed commitment to a balanced budget in fiscal 1981.

Mr. Schultze and his two colleagues—council members Lyle Gramley and William Nordhaus—reiterated the President's forecast for a favorable economic outcome in 1978, but laid some more stress on underlying trends that "point clearly to a reduction in the pace of expansion later this year or early in 1979."

It also called on monetary policy (interest rates) to be supportive of fiscal policy (taxes and spending) in fostering economic growth and an increased rate of business investment.

Monetary Warning

The report does not deal directly with the impending change of leadership at the Federal Reserve Board, where William Miller is scheduled to take over from chairman Arthur Burns, but it contains a direct warning that restrictive monetary or fiscal policies adopted in a mistaken effort to lower inflation rates "would result mainly in a slowing of real growth rather than a reduction in the rate of price increase."

The report says that if the President's proposal for a voluntary anti-inflation program gets wide acceptance, "gradually slower growth of the monetary aggregates will be consistent with a strong and healthy economic expansion."

In essence, the report seems to be suggesting to chairman-designate Miller that he not move too quickly to slow the rate of growth of the money supply. On the other hand, the three CEA members concede that "a level of

short-term interest rates moderately higher than in 1977 would be consistent with the expansion in business demand for money that is expected this year.

Gloomy Outlook

There are other matters of domestic economic importance in the 361-page document, including a critical assessment of the real value of manpower training programs in cutting unemployment. But the main new elements in the report were its gloomy assessment of the current state of the international area.

It makes clear, for example, that while the administration will intervene in exchange markets to prevent disorderly market conditions, it has little faith in intervention as a long-term policy to bolster the dollar rate.

The historical experience with attempts to fix exchange rates is not an enviable one," the report says. It adds that while excessive fluctuations sometimes are too wide, "the evolution of the system of market-determined exchange rates has been a major achievement of the decade."

And although not explicit, the report uses language seemingly critical of the recent one-half point increase in the discount

rate, promoted by Fed chairman Burns as part of efforts to stem the decline of the dollar.

"... for large countries like the United States," the report says, "where the economic cost of changing domestic growth is large relative to the improvement of the current account that would result, it is not appropriate to economic growth in order to reduce the current account deficit."

The CEA also said that the range of the movements in the dollar's value during 1977 was "not unusual for the floating rate period."

The report said the decline of the dollar from December, 1976, to December, 1977, against the weighted average of the currencies of other major industrial nations was 5.5 per cent.

However, when currencies were weighed solely by their trade with United States, the depreciation was only 2.4 per cent, due mainly to the weakness of the Canadian dollar.

Prices on Wall Street Advance Sharply

from President Carter's news conference.

Hewlett-Packard was actively put down 1 1/8 to 66 5/8. A secondary distribution of 1,050,000 Hewlett-Packard shares was completed, ending stabilizing transactions.

Oak Industries jumped 2 1/8 to 12 1/2. Sears, Roebuck said it will market and install National Subscription pay television service in the Los Angeles market beginning at once. National Subscription is a partnership between

Oak Industries and Chartwell Communications. Sears was ahead 3.8 to 24 7/8.

Jos. Schlitz Brewing was down 1 1/2 to 12 1/2. Schlitz said it held preliminary talks with R.J. Reynolds on a merger, but the talks were terminated. Reynolds was ahead 3 4 to 31 1/4.

Cabot Corp. tacked on 1 2 to 45 3/4 following Cabot's report of higher December quarter net.

Stanley Works slipped 7 8 to 28 3/4. An officer of the company said there was no corporate news to account for an order imbalance that delayed the start of trading in Stanley Works' common shares. Bunker-Ramo, which reported lower fourth quarter net, fell 1 2 to 11 3/4.

Airco jumped 6 1/8 to 38 3/4. BCC withdrew its offer to acquire all Airco shares it does not own at \$43 each and Airco said it was seeking new suitor willing to pay more.

Olinkraft advanced 1 7/8 to 27 5/8. The company said it knew of no reason for the sharp rise.

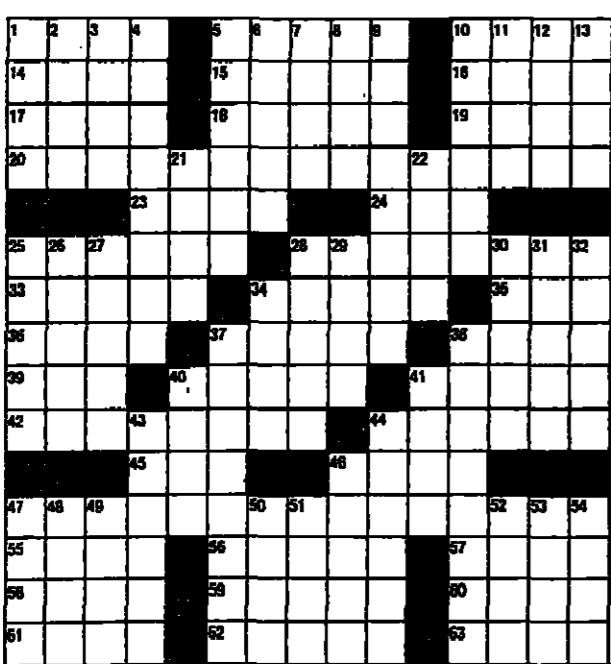
Jack Winter Inc., which reported sharply lower fourth quarter net, slipped 1 1/2 to 12.

On the American Stock Exchange the index rose 0.58 point to 121.42.

Belgian Prices Rise

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 30

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CROSSWORD *By Eugene T. Maleska*

ACROSS

- 1 Top exec
- 5 Cheese or chard
- 10 Gypsy's reading matter
- 14 Mine opening
- 15 Cutting machine
- 16 Entertainer
- 17 Would-be thespian's quest
- 18 Tie
- 19 Dog in "Peter Pan"
- 20 Negligible portion
- 21 Former Venetian magistrate
- 22 Christian's late dad
- 23 More than a misdemeanor
- 24 Unidentifiable
- 25 Claims
- 26 Contrary
- 27 Holiday, British style
- 28 Caught between two emotions
- 29 Supplement, with "out"
- 40 Roofing material
- 41 Work justly earned

DOWN

- 1 Vassifler
- 2 Fume
- 3 Farm structure
- 4 Resign
- 5 Jargosh
- 6 Elbow: "The Land"
- 7 Hamburk
- 8 Sequor or brogue
- 9 Reverses
- 10 Crossword constructor's need
- 11 Aleutian Island
- 12 Something to drop while away
- 13 Turkey or chicken
- 14 Golfer's cheapest purchase
- 15 Nottingham fabric
- 16 Mother of F.D.R.
- 17 Put one's — (Interferes)
- 18 Word with soft or hard
- 19 Use a mangle
- 20 Record
- 21 Puccini piece
- 22 Honor at a party
- 23 Conrad of the movies
- 24 Cry
- 25 Burden in "Ol' Man River"
- 26 Described
- 27 Summons
- 28 Doctor
- 29 Drunks
- 30 Play the quibbler
- 31 See 8 Down
- 32 Uses an iconoscope
- 33 Burden in "Ol' Man River"
- 34 Burden in "Ol' Man River"
- 35 Cause a mistake to be eventually forgotten
- 36 Retreat gradually
- 37 Family lineage
- 38 Afraid
- 39 Colorless, odorless gas
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- 61 Honor at a party
- 62 Conrad of the movies
- 63 Cry
- 64 Fasteners for boots
- 65 Golfer's cheapest purchase
- 66 Nottingham fabric
- 67 Mother of F.D.R.
- 68 Put one's — (Interferes)
- 69 Use a mangle
- 70 Record
- 71 Puccini piece
- 72 Honor at a party
- 73 Conrad of the movies
- 74 Cry
- 75 Turkey or chicken
- 76 Atomic particles
- 77 Discoverer of heavy hydrogen
- 78 Described
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- 532 Long-eared mammal
- 533 Meadowlands event
- 534 Burden in "Ol' Man River"
- 535 Described
- 536 Afraid
- 537 Colorless, odorless gas
- 538 Hampton
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